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AUTHOR Cameron, Colin; And Others
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ABSTRACT

A voluminous body of literature exists on the topic of food stamps including the administration of the federal and state programs and the question of abuses and fraud. This bibliography describes a portion of that material in print. An introduction provides general information and a chronology of the food stamp program and comments on the place of nutrition in social welfare. Topics in this classified, annotated bibliography include: hisotry of the food stamp program from the late 1930's to 1961; background information on potential recipients; nutrition and food information; continuing Nixon's reforms up to the present; the delivery of the service; advocacy for the poor in need of food stamps; debate on the issue of abuse; citations of related interest; and sourcebooks and ongoing sources of information. An author index is also provided. (Author/GC)

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## FOOD STAMPS: A BIBLIOGRAPHY

June 1977

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Compiled by Colin Cameron

with Judith Wiza and Stephen Process

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN - MADISON

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## Introduction

Food stamps as a technique for alleviating hunger and as a political issue have been on the national scene for over four decades in one format or another. Yet there have been years since the first prototype program, operated from 1939 to 1943, when there has been no established method of alleviating hunger in the United States. Occasionally during this time period, the low-income consumer has been given surplus commodities. At times, this type of exchange has been construed by economists as aiding the temporarily fiscally debilitated middle-class farmer almost as much as helping the hungry poor.

To study the history of the food stamp program in the U.S. is to find a patchwork of efforts. The fabric consists of an intricate interweaving, or re-weaving, of several variables, mostly in various stages of disarray, and occasionally at odds with one another. Among notable attempts in the earlier stages of the program as we now know it was the early experimentation of the Kennedy Administration with the pilot food stamp program in 1961. The Food Stamp Act of 1964 (P. L. 88-525) was an early landmark and it was amended by Public Law 96-671 on January 11, 1971. In the early stages, program costs were quite moderate. For example, less than $100 million was expended in FY 1965, but this figure had skyrocketed to almost $5.5 billion by FY 1977.

One of the major economic functions of the Food Stamp Program, which is a component of the larger income maintenance system, is to provide unrestricted income supplementation. There were two amendments to the Food Stamp Act of 1964 which were instrumental in redirecting the Food Stamp Program from its original role as a means of absorbing food surpluses to its present role as an income supplement. These modifying amendments were the liberalization of Program benefits under President Nixon and the 1973 Congressional mandate requiring all U.S. counties to offer food stamps.

Perhaps the public's lack of approval of the Program can be attributed to the burgeoning of the cost. However, when the services which are now provided, and the amount of inflation and unemployment there is now (relative to the mid-60's) are considered, the costs are not surprising. Also, the Program has supplanted and supplemented the welfare system to a degree, especially as a result of legislation passed in the 1970's. Among the expanded services which some families use as their only form of public assistance are meals delivered at home if the recipient is elderly (meals on wheels), as provided for in rulings in 1971, and food stamps for drug addicts and alcoholics in recovery programs, as per rules amended in 1973.

To illustrate how the Food Stamp Program fits into the grand scheme of the welfare system, the following facts may be of some interest:

* As of June, 1976, 70% of people on AFDC and general assistance also used food stamps.

* In 1972, nutrition allocations -- headed by the Food Stamp Program — supplied more than 3% of the various social services in aid of the poor. Earlier than 1972, this figure was only around 1%.

* The U.S. Department of Agriculture returns to the individual states one-half of their costs in administering their Food Stamp Programs.

* The fact that food stamp eligibility is determined by household income and assets allows the program to supplement the low wages of the working poor as well as the public assistance received by our welfare population.

* Only one half of all eligible persons currently participate in the Food Stamp Program.

However, contrary to what some people might believe, food stamps are not free. What is in fact the case is that only the very poorest of the poor, a very small percentage of the total, get wholly "free" coupons to exchange for food. Everyone else pays for the privilege of being able to purchase them. Those with the incomes approaching the lower middle-class pay much more than those well below the poverty line. In the case of the 'richest' people qualifying to get food stamps, the percentage of the retail value which recipients pay may approach 80 or 85% of store value. (1975 figures.) However, the average purchase cost for families is 24% of the family's income.

It seems quite possible that in the future a large cash transfer payment — in the form of a lump sum for all needs, including food outlays — may be made to the neediest of the welfare-receiving poor, and that their own good sense will be depended upon in the matter of apportioning the appropriate money for the family food budget. As for the more immediate future, it seems likely that the trend of eliminating the families earning in excess of roughly $6,000 from the pool of potential food stamp recipients will accelerate, so that the very hardest-hit poor will be getting the benefits from the assistance provided by a good relief program.

To help foster an intelligent debate, this bibliography attempts to draw together a number of citations which will lead the researcher and reader to his own synthesis of this bewildering and sometimes contradictory bureaucratic and public policy issue. Certainly there is much to be said, as well as much to be read, on both sides of the fence.

A voluminous body of literature has come into being on the topic of food stamps, the administration of the federal and state programs, and the question of abuses and fraud. This collation of references describes but a portion of the available material in print, which expands every day. It is our hope that these citations will enable people to accomplish apt research and to bring into proper focus the range of facts and the more frequently-encountered conditions which lurk half-buried behind the stereotype image of the welfare cheat. This research, in turn, ideally, will bring about a change in public attitudes so that the ensuing legislation will enable the neediest, most deserving poor to attain basic levels of nutrition.

The Compilers
June 1977

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## 1. EARLY HISTORY OF THE PROGRAM

Gold, Norman, A.C. Hoffman and Frederick V. Waugh
Economic Analysis of Food Stamp Plan. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1940.

MacDonald, Maurice
Food, Stamps, and Income Maintenance. New York: Academic Press, 1977, (forthcoming), Poverty Policy Analysis series, (about 200 pages).

Plotnick, Robert D. and Felicity Skidmore
Progress Against Poverty: A Review of the 1964-1974 Decade. New York: Academic Press, 1975, Poverty Policy Analysis series, xvi, 247 p.
The food stamp allocations are placed in their larger context of various social services expenditures, as discussed on pages 53-55. Food Stamp Program benefits are discussed on pages 65-67, while the condition of rising unemployment in the 1970's is correlated with the rise in food stamp use on pages 130-131.

Schlossberg, Kenneth
"Funny Money is Serious." The New York Times Magazine, September 28, 1975, Part I, pp. 12-15+. (See annotation in Section 4).

U.S. Congress. Congressional Budget Office.
The Food Stamp Program: Income or Food Supplementation? Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, January 1977, xxiv, 91 p., 19 tables, 7 figures, (Price, $1.80). (See annotation in Section 4). Chapter I (pp. 1-21) deals with the origin and growth of the Food Stamp Program.

## 2. THE SITUATION OF HUNGER IN THE U.S.

Anderson, Harry B.
"The Food Crisis." Wall Street Journal Dec. 3, 1974, p. 1.
The Food Stamp Program falls victim to inflation and Federal budget cutting.

Chapman, William
"Food Stamps: Too Little for Too Few." The Progressive May, 1975, p. 24-27.
One-half of the persons eligible for food stamps do not benefit from them because of bureaucratic red-tape designed to discourage applicants. Critics of Agriculture Secretary Butz believe that participation in the food stamp program is kept low by deliberate maladministration; the major criticism of Butz's administration is directed at the unavailability of Food Stamp information to eligible persons.

Citizen's Board of Inquiry into Hunger and Malnutrition in the United States
Hunger U.S.A. Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1968.

Clancy, Patrick E., and Wyse, Wendy L.
"Feeding the Hungry." Harvard Civil Rights-Civil Liberties Law Review Vol. 5, No. 2, April 1970, pp. 440-459.

Clarkson, Kenneth W.
"Food Stamps and Nutrition." Washington, D.C., American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, 1975, 85 p. includes bibliographical references. (Evaluative Studies; 18).

Hu, Teh-Wei and Norman Knaub
"Effects of Cash and In-Kind Welfare Payments on Family Expenditures." Policy Analysis Vol. 2, No. 1, Winter 1976, pp. 71-92.

MacDonald, Maurice
"Why Don't More Eligibles Use Food Stamps?" Madison, Wisconsin, The University of Wsiconsin-Madison, Institute for Research on Poverty, 1975. (Discussion Paper 292-75) 30 p. tables, figures.
The paper utilizes data from the 1971 Michigan Panel Study of Income Dynamics. It appears that there are specific characteristic profiles of households not participating in the food stamp program. Two of these types are elderly-headed households (there seems to be a feeling that other people might look down on the practice in these) and those headed by someone in the labor force (which means that there might be a marginal income). The author suggests ways of opening up accessibility to the program and standardizing the ground rules for entry to it.

National Council on Hunger and Malnutrition, and the Southern Regional Council
"U.S.A! Revisited: A Report by the Citizen's Board of Inquiry into Hunger and Malnutrition in the United States." The Council, [n.d.] 52 p.

"Nutrition is Linked to Criminal Nature."
New York Times April 19, 1976, p. 4. Rutgers University psychologist reports that criminal behavior can be altered and at times remedied with proper nutrition.

Plotnick, Robert D. and Felicity Skidmore
Progress Against Poverty; A Review of the 1964-1974 Decade. New York, Academic Press, 1975. (Poverty Policy Analysis Series). xvi, 247 p. (See annotation under section 1).

"A Poll for Poor Slated in Nassau; Families to Select Stamps or Free Surplus Food"
New York Times January 28, 1970 part M, p. 43.

Robbins, William
"Hunger in U.S. a Problem of Want Amid Plenty." New York Times October 29, 1974 part M, p. 35. Hunger persists in U.S. despite $4 billion spent during 1974 on Food Stamps; situation worsening because of inflation.

Rowan, Carl T., and Mazie, David
"Hunger--It's Here, Too." Outlook February 1969, pp. 4-6.

Sexton, Donald E., Jr.
Groceries in the Ghetto. Lexington, Mass., Lexington Books, 1973, xv, 141 p. Bibliography, (232 items) pp. 121-137.
Sometimes the poor do pay more, but this is partially because the inhabitant of the inner city cannot get out to the supermarkets, and the prices of the small independent neighborhood grocers are usually higher.

Sherrill, Robert.
"Why Can't We Just Give Them Food?" The New York Times Magazine March 22, 1970, pp. 28, 29, 91, +. Photographs by Harry Benson.
At the time this article was written there had been, as the text says, more than 5,000 pages of reports published by the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, some of which was based on information in the National Nutrition Survey, which had been stimulated by the interest in Congress starting in 1967.
This article, though dated now, is a good one for summarizing the state of the art at a point when the issue of food stamps was only beginning to draw attention to itself. However, the issue of hunger and its palliative measures had been explored in the popular press for some years, as the text describes it on p. 29: "This magazine gave hunger its first comprehensive write-up ("It Isn't True That Nobody Starves in America," June 4, 1967), which was followed by countless newspaper stories, 58 magazine articles of sufficient status to be indexed in Readers' Guide, the powerful C.B.S. documentary, "Hunger in America," and at least one book, Nick Kotz's first-rate retrospective, "Let Them Eat Promises: The Politics of Hunger," published this year.

The article highlights the tensions between those who need stamps the most and those who are in a position to help them: the voters. The problem of what the author terms "Political Calvinism" is highlighted in this double bind: the attitude that most people, and consequently most legislators, believe that food stamp recipients are lazy or bums. The text counters the strict work ethic attitude by citing a study conducted under John Gardner regarding people on welfare: out of 7.3 million, only 50,000 were men who could have worked, the rest being men who could not be trained for jobs and the usual aged, blind, children, and young mothers welfare groups.

Segal, Judith A.
Food for the Hungry: the Reluctant Society. Baltimore, Maryland: Johns Hopkins Press, 1970. 83 p.
An in-depth discussion and analysis of the federal government's Food Stamp program and commodity program results in the author's conclusion that the programs have had a potential for failure incorporated in their design which has rendered them ineffective in meeting the needs of the poor.

U.S. Congress. Joint Economic Committee.
Studies in Price Stability and Economic Growth: paper no. 5. Food prices in 1975: a study, July 18, 1975. By G.E. Brandow. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975. 10 p.

U.S. Congress. Joint Economic Committee. Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy.
Studies in Public Welfare No. 17: National Survey of Food Stamp and Food Distribution Program Recipients: A Summary of Findings on Income Sources and Amounts and Incidence of Multiple Benefits. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1974. 47 p.
Survey findings reveal amounts of earned income, income from private sources and major cash and benefits that food stamp recipients receive from other federal programs; Average total income of food stamp households was about $364 per month.

U.S. Congress, Senate. Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.
"Food Stamp Program Profile: Part I." Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, August 1976. vii, 19 p. tables. (See annotation in The Delivery of the Service section.)

U.S. Congress, Senate. Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.
"Hunger 1973" and Press Reaction. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973, 91 p. tables.
Federal food programs have tripled over the past 5 years and now reach about half of those in poverty. When the program began only 5.4 million of the poor participated; 5 years later 15 million of the poor participate. However, the hunger gap is far from closed as real poverty figures may be 30 million.

U.S. Congress, Senate. Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.
The need for a national meals-on-wheels program: hearing before the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs of the U.S. Senate, 94th Congress, Second Session, June 17, 1976. Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976, iii, 99 p.

A large number of case histories of elderly poor are described, and statements by a number of people connected with nutrition programs for the elderly. Presiding and commenting were Senators McGovern, Percy, Dole, and Bellman.

U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census.
Characteristics of households purchasing food stamps. Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 61, issued July 1976. (Special Studies). Washington, D.C. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. 45 p. tables.

## 3. NUTRITION AND FOOD INFORMATION

Brandow, George E.
"Food prices in 1975; a study." Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975. 10 p. (Studies in price stability and economic growth, paper no. 5).

Clarkson, Kenneth W.
Food stamps and nutrition; with a foreword by Yale Brozen. Washington: American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, 1975. 85p.

Feltner, Richard L.
Statement by Richard L. Feltner, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C., November 19, 1975. Washington, D.C., U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1975 (?). 211 p. tables, charts, graphs.
There is an excellent section, "The Thrifty Food Plan," written by Betty Peterkin, Judy Chassy, and Richard Kerr, which nutritionally analyzed this particular dietetic formula, on pages 45-68. (Table 5, p. 68, is Nutritive Value of Thrifty Food Plan as Percentage of the Nutritional Goals.)

Peterkin, Betty
Food Plans for Poverty Measurement. Technical Paper XII, The Measure of Poverty. Washington, D.C., U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, November 1976. x, 130 p. tables, facsimilies. (See annotation in Section 5.)

Reutlinger, Shlomo, and Marcelo Selowsky
"Malnutrition and Poverty; Magnitude and Policy Options." Baltimore, Maryland, the John Hopkins University Press, [n.d.] A World Bank Staff Occasional Paper, No. 23. 108 p.

Sexauer, Benjamin
"In Defense of the Food Stamp Program." St. Paul, Minn., University of Minnesota, Institute of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, February 1977. 19 p. (Staff Paper p. 77-4).
Includes a section on the nutritional impact of food stamps. (See annotation under Section 4.)

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.
Subcommittee on Agricultural Production, Marketing and Stabilization of Prices. National Food Marketing Commission: Hearings, 94th Congress. 2nd Session. (June 23 and 25, 1976). Washington: Government Printing Office, 1976.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.
Subcommittee on Agricultural Research and General Legislation. Child Nutrition Programs: Hearings. 94th Congress, 1st Session (April 22 and 24, 1975). Washington: Government Printing Office, 1975.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs. Food Stamp Legislative Alternatives. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1975, 152 p.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs. Hearings Before the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, U.S. Senate, 93rd Contress, 2nd Session. (June 19, 20, 21, 1974.) Washington, D.C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1974. Varying pagination.

Part 3: June 19, 1974. Nutrition and Special Groups.

Part 3A Appendix to Nutrition and Special Groups.

Part 4: June 20, 1974. Nutrition and Food Availability.

Part 4A Appendix to Nutrition and Food Availability.

Part 5: June 20, 1974. Nutrition and the Consumer.

Part 5A Appendix to Nutrition and the Consumer.

Part 6: June 21, 1974. Nutrition and Health.

Part 6A Appendix to Nutrition and Health.

Part 7: June 21, 1974. Nutrition and Government.

Part 7A Appendix to Nutrition and Government.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs. National nutrition policy study--1974. Part 3--Nutrition and special groups. Hearings. 93rd Congress 2nd sessior, June 19, 1974, pp. 810-1069.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs. National Nutrition Policy: Selected Papers on Technology, Agriculture Advances and Production. Compiled by Emma M. Blacken. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974. 89 p.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. Food and Nutrition Service. Food Stamp Program: official food list. Revised January 1976. Washington: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, 1976.

4. CONTINUING NIXON'S REFORMS TO THE PRESENT

"Agriculture Department Holds Back on Broad Food-Stamp Reform."
Chicago Sun-Times July 1, 1975, p. 10.

"Agriculture Department Now Mainly Feeding Poor."
Los Angeles Times October 30, 1974, Part 1-A, p. 3.
The Department of Agriculture with its 80,000 employees seems more concerned with the problem of feeding poor people in cities: various food programs including food stamps and school lunches total $6 billion out of a total $9.4 billion. Nowadays, $500 million goes to the farmers who were previously the major receivers.

Burbank, Priscilla
"Growth in Food Stamps Leads to Calls for Change." National Journal September 6, 1975, pp. 1274-1281, photos.
There are many problems facing the current program, including the thought by many that it wastes taxpayers' money. There is also debate as to whether it is indeed a welfare program, or part of the larger welfare scheme. John G. Veneman, a Vice Presidential Counselor, is quoted on page 1275: ". . . The program is an income transfer program with a different type of currency." The history of hunger alleviation is summarized on page 1276, "From Farm Surpluses to Income Shortages."

California Office of the Governor
"California's Blueprint for National Welfare Reform: Proposals for the Nation's Food Stamp and Aid to Families with Dependent Children Programs." Sacremento, Califronia, Office of the Govarnor, September 1974, vvi + 70 p. tables, charts

"Change Resisted on Food Stamps; Senate Defeats 3 Republican Amendments in Program."
New York Times April 6, 1976, Part M., p. 20.

"Congress Panel Urges New Welfare System: Report Proposes Substituting Tax Credits, Subsistence Grants For Present Programs."
Los Angeles Times December 5, 1974, Part I, p. 4.
Rep. Martha W. Griffiths called for an end of state control in favor of an IRS-run system; gone would be welfare schemes including food stamps, in favor of tax credits, basic allowance grants, and work incentives.

Delaney, Paul
"Nixon Criticized on Unspent Funds." New York Times June 8, 1972, p. 57.
About $400 million was not used from the program, as disclosed in hearings called together by Sen. McGovern. However, it was thought that the needs of the poor had been met.

Demokovich, Linda E.
"Food Stamps Will Give the New Congress Food for Thought: the 95th Congress Will Have to Take Up Food Stamp Reform, and the Outcome of the

Debate May Be Shaped Largely by Who the Next President Is." The National Journal Vol. 8, October 30, 1976, pp. 1548-1550.

Dole, Robert J.
"Whole Program Needs an Overhaul." Los Angeles Times August 31, 1975, Part VI, p. 5.

"Drive to Limit Food Stamps."
U.S. News and World Report Nov. 3, 1975, p. 26.

Edgar, George
"Dependency: Court Rulings on Legislative Efforts to Limit Eligibility for Government Benefits." Madison, Wisconsin, The University of Wisconsin-Madison, Institute for Research on Poverty, Notes and Comments, October 1973, 6 p.
Gives an overview of the legal background and existing court decisions regarding the Food Stamp Act. In Wisconsin, some people are excluded from an accessibility to food stamps because they are qualifying as income tax dependents. The paper traces the legality of this inequality.

Feltner, Richard L.
Statement by Richard L. Feltner, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C., November 19, 1975. Washington, D.C., U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1975. 211 p. tables, charts, graphs.
This is a very easily digested and complete summary of a wide range of issues surrounding the administration, equitability, history, and statistics of the food stamps issue. The book is extremely well-designed with numerous clearly set forth charts and statistical tables, graphs, and other diagrammatic illustrations.
There is an excellent section, "The Thrifty Food Plan," written by Betty Peterkin, Judy Chassy, and Richard Kerr, which nutritionally analyzes this particular dietetic formula, on pages 45-68. (Table 5, p. 68, is Nutritive Value for Thrifty Food Plan as Percentage of the Nutritional Goals.
The various theory administrative problems--some of which are occasioned by variations in local standard deductions--and the question of accountability are given airing; likewise the difficulties involved with photo ID's and the redefinition of the resource standard. This latter problem has to do with the SSI (Supplemental Security Income) and consequently, the degree of eligibility for the food stamp program.
A partial recap of the Table of Contents includes the following under headings:
I. History of the Food Stamp Program through the Law, the Courts, and other events. (pp. 17-25)

II. State and Federal Commitments. (pp. 27-38)

III. Program Benefits as They Relate to the Coupon Allotment, Outreach, and Participation by Racial Ethnic Groups. (pp. 39-93)

IV. Production, Shipping, and Issuance of Coupons. (pp. 108-174)

V. Program Monitoring and Enforcement. (pp. 108-174)

VI. Income and Assets Test. (pp. 176-178)

VII. Impact Analysis of the Four Major Reform Bills. (pp. 179-211)

This important section contains the following sub-sections:

-Grahpic Comparison of Four Major Food Stamp Reform Legislative Proposals;
-Assumptions Underlying Cost and Participation Impact of 90-day Retrospective Income Accounting;
-The Basis for Cost and Participation Impact;
-Impact of Alternative Food Stamp Eligibility Proposals;
-Comparison of Average Monthly Participation Levels Under Major Food Stamp Reform Legislation;
-Comparison of Annual Costs and Savings of Major Food Stamp Reform Proposals;
-Households Becoming Eligible and Ineligible by Household Size and Income Level.

"Food Stamp Allotments, Eligibility Levels Revised, New Regulations Adopted."
Earthbond Vol. 5, No. 1., Jan. 1976, p. 7. Washington: Migrant Legal Action Program.
The amount of Coupons allotted for a 4 person household will be increased from $162 to $166 a month with adjustments for other household sizes. Maximum eligibility for a family of 4 will be increased from $540 to $553 per month.

"Food Stamp Ban In Strikes Voted."
New York Times July 20, 1973, p. 32. The house voted to ban food stamps for strikers.

"Food Stamp Curb Ordered by Ford."
New York Times Feb. 21, 1976, p. 13. President Ford has ordered the Agriculture Department to bypass Congress and issue regulations to implement food stamp reform.

"Food Stamp Cut."
Washington Post Nov. 8, 1975, p. A5.
The House Appropriations Committee cut more than $1 billion from funds requested for the Food Stamp Program.

"Food Stamp Cut Passed by Senate."
Wisconsin State Journal April 9, 1976. Section 3, p. 2.
President Ford had wanted cuts in the budgeted cost; about 10% of the American nation is on food stamps.

"Food Stamp Eligibility Decline Seen."
The Washington Post August 8, 1975, Part A, p. 7.
The Department of Agriculture projects a 20% decline in food stamp eligibility by 1980. The projection shows the number of eligible persons peaking this year at 42.2 million and falling to 33.3 million by 1980.

"Food Stamp Plan Seeks to Standardize Eligibles."
New York Times, October 8, 1975, p. 16.
Though the idea was to scratch ineligibles, the necessity of the true needy was to be preserved. Of the nearly 19 million recipients, 85% of them were struggling by on less than $6,000 yearly.

"Food Stamp Plan Sets Poverty Line."
Wisconsin State Journal Feb. 25, 1976, Section 4, p. 7.
Under the new bill, food stamps would be authorized only for families with net incomes at or below the official government poverty line--$5,050 per year.

"Food Stamp Program: The President's Message to the Congress transmitting proposed legislation to reform the program, October 20, 1975."
Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents, Vol. 11, October 27, 1975, p. 1186.

"Food Stamp Reduction Opposed."
Los Angeles Times, Jan. 19, 1975, part I, p. 4.

"Food Stamp Reforms Ordered."
Wisconsin State Journal Feb. 22, 1976, Section 3, page 2.
If those above the poverty line were eliminated, $1.2 billion could be cut.

"Food Stamp Reforms to Tighten Eligibility."
The Capital Times, Madison, Wisconsin, Feb. 26, 1976, p. 5.
The new eligibility rules would be based on the applicant's income 30 days before his request rather than on the present policy of evaluating present and prospective income.

"Food Stamp Regulation Injunction Extended."
Wisconsin State Journal, June 16, 1976, Section 5, p. 7.
A federal judge renewed a temporary restraining order that would cut 1 million families from the program.

"Food Stamp Shift Savings Expected."
Wisconsin State Journal, Feb. 26, 1976, Section 1, p. 4.
Food stamp reform would drop about 3.3 million people out of the program.

"Food Stamps; Bad Taste."
The Economist, August 30, 1975, p. 48.
A two-column story with an information diagram: Sens. James Buckley and Robert Michel want to introduce legislation to bring the expense down by $2 million. Students and middle-class families would be excluded.

"Food Stamps: Liberal Bill Sinks While Congress Drinks."
The Welfare Fighter. Vol. 2, No. 4, December 1970-January 1971, p. 1. [published in Washington, D.C.]

"Food Stamps Tightened."
Wisconsin State Journal, Feb. 28, 1976, Section 1, p. 2.
The proposed new food stamp regulations would permit only a family earning a gross annual income of no more than $6,700 to be eligible for the program.

"Ford Asks Broad Food Stamp Changes that Would Cut 3.4 Million From Rolls."
Wall Street Journal, Oct. 21, 1975, p. 2.

"Ford Presses for Change in Food Stamp Eligibility."
Wisconsin State Journal, May 28, 1976, Section 3, p. 2.

"Ford to Ask Congress for Food-Stamp Change."
Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 20, 1975, p. 2.
Ford asks for a restructuring of the food stamp program which would aid only those persons below the official poverty level.

"Ford May Avoid Congress on Food Stamp Reforms."
New York Times, October 10, 1976, p. 1.

"Ford's Food Stamp Plan Seeks $1.2 Billion Saving; Congress is Given a Reform Bill to Drop or Reduce the Benefits for Almost Half of 18.8 Million recipients."
New York Times, October 12, 1975, p. 1.

Galatin, Malcolm
"A Comparison of the Benefits of the Food-Stamp Program, Free Food Stamps, and an Equivalent Cash Payment." Public Policy, Vol. 21, No. 2, Spring 1973, pp. 291-302.

"GOP Bill Seeks Food Stamp Cutback."
New York Daily News, June 24, 1975, pt. C, p. 6.
The eligibility would drop, but the services to the neediest would go up by 29%.

Greenstein, Robert
"The Unfulfilled Potential of Food Stamps." American Federationist, Vol. 82, July, 1975, p. 20-4. Tables, charts.

Hicks, Nancy
"Congress Unit Finds Food Stamps Put Many Above Poverty Line." New York Times, January 17, 1977, p. 13.
Though enmeshed in controversy, the program--at least according to the just-released report--seems to help the poor purchase more food than they would otherwise get, and is comprehensive enough to even out regional welfare effects equitably and at the same time not discourage people from finding work.
The program expires in 1977, and at present, a family of four can get--at varying rates--stamps with a grocery value of $166.
President-elect Carter would like a welfare reform bill sent Congressional approval by May.

Hicks, Nancy
"Senate approves food stamp bill: reform sets income ceiling of $8,000 for families to qualify for aid."
New York Times, April 9, 1976, p. 1, p. 51.
Some lawmakers thought the new system would cost more than before; $241 million is expected to be saved.

Holt, Marjorie [Congresswoman], ed.
The Case Against the Reckless Congress. Ottawa, Illinois, Green Hill Publishers, Inc., 1976, 248 p.
Pages 117 to 128 are entitled Good Stamps: Food Intentions Distorted... or Hidden Intentions Fulfilled? and are authored by Congressman William L. Dickinson (R-Alabama) whose brief biography is given on p. 116. Figures are quoted which show the enormous growth in usage of the food stamp arrangement in recent years, and Dickinson takes special umbrage at the thought that one person in four is eligible for them, though one person in thirteen (in 1975) is actually using them. It is his opinion that they should not be available to those who could actually be working, and thus his greatest protest is against college students and others who are exploiting the system.

"House Beats Move to Cut Food Stamps."
New York Times, Nov. 15, 1975, p. 32.

"House defeats plan to lift price for Food Stamps: Vote of 374-38 makes odds small for a veto of bill to bar rise during 1975."
The Wall Street Journal, February 5, 1975, p. 2.

"House Group Cuts Food Stamp Bill."
Los Angeles Times, June 9, 1976, part 1, p. 15.
The House Agriculture Committee cut $450 million a year in potential food stamp benefits out of the stamp reform bill. The still-incomplete bill would potentially cost $6 Billion a year.

"House OK's Bill on Cash In Lieu of Food Stamps."
Los Angeles Times, July 30, 1976, Part 1, p. 3.
The House passed legislation to allow California to give Supplemental Security Income recipients additional cash instead of food stamps.

Howell, Brian
"County Board Joins Fight Against Changes in Food Stamp Rules." Minnesota Daily; Vol. 77. No. 175, May 26, 1976, p. 1.
Hennepin County Board joins protest against new federal food stamp program.

Hunter, Marjorie
"House Approves Food Stamp Bill with Work Plan."
New York Times, Dec. 31, 1970, p. 1, 24.
"Nationally, the average food stamp recipient spends about $4 for stamps with which to buy $10 worth of groceries." (p. 24)

John K. Inglehart
"Rush-hour Food Stamp Compromise Portends Fresh Quarrel in New Congress."
National Journal Vol. 3, Jan. 16, 1971, pp. 113-119, illustrations and charts.

"Judge Won't Alter Bar on New Food Stamp Rules."
Los Angeles Times, July 31, 1976, Part 1, p. 11.
A federal judge blocks new Ford Administration food stamp regulations which would have cut 1.29 million families from food stamp rolls.

Kramer, John
"How Not to Feed the Poor: an Overview of Federal Food Assistance Programs." In The Urban Scene in the Seventies, edited by James F. Blunstein and Eddie J. Martin. Nashville, Tennessee: Vanderbilt University Press, 1976, pp. 91-126.

Large, Arlen J.
"Food Stamp Bill to End Alleged Abuses is Sent to Floor by Senate Farm Panel." Wall Street Journal, Feb. 25, 1976, p. 6.

"Feeding the Poor; Drive to Substitute Cash for Food Stamps Gains in Washington: Switch Will End Degredation of Recipients, Many Say; But others Fear Abuses--Fixing the Price of Dignity."
Wall Street Journal, June 2, 1971, Part 1, p. 11.
Many pros and cons cited. For example, George Wiley, director of the National Welfare Rights Organization would prefer more cash since the stamps are "demeaning." Democratic Rep. Leonor Sullivan sought more self-policing. She was against outright cash, as it would likely get put into a kitty to purchase a television rather than to purchase the food it was designed to buy.
The bureaucratic hassles in administering the controversial program are outlined.

Large, Arlen J.
"Food Stamp Bill to end alleged abuses is sent to floor by Senate Farm Panel." Wall Street Journal, Feb. 25, 1976, p. 3.
A political issue in the election year. Ronald Reagan was winning enthusiasm by blasting the subsidies, and Treasury Secretary William Simon finding the Food Stamp program choked with "rip-off artists."

Link, Mary
"Senate Passes Food Stamp Reform Bill." Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report, April 10, 1976, Vol. 34, p. 807.

Lum, Arlene
"Food Stamps: Major Debate on Capitol Hill." The Commercial News, Danville, Ill., October 12, 1975, p. 4.

MacDonald, Maurice
Food, Stamps, and Income Maintenance. New York, Academic Press, 1977, (forthcoming) approx. 200 p. Poverty Policy Analysis Series.

McGovern, George
"They Help Needy Millions." Los Angeles Times, August 31, 1975, Part VI, p. 5.

Meislin, Richard J.
"'Bungling' Charged on Food Stamp Plan: Steingut and Rep. Richmond Score State and Local Governments for Losing Up to $300 Million Aid." New York Times, February 22, 1977, p. C35.
The two politicians (Steingut is Assembly Speaker and Richmond is a U.S. Representative) claimed that of 3 million people in New York State who were

eligible, poorly trained administrators had given access to food stamp relief to only 1.5 million people. The benefits are paid by the federal sector, with the state and federal governments combining on the administrative upkeep: thus a service was lost to the poor of New York State due to this gaff.

Murray, Merrill G.
"Replacing the Charity Food Basket." Viewpoint, No. 4, 1974, pp. 17-24.

Nathan, Richard P.
"Food Stamps and Welfare Reform." Policy Analysis, Vol. 2, No. 1, Winter 1976, pp. 61-70.

"New Food Stamp Plan Designed to Save $309 Million Approved by Senate Panel." Los Angeles Times, February 25, 1976, Part 1, p. 4.
Critics of the new food stamp plan say it would take food stamps away from three to four million people.

Oelsner, Lesley
"U.S. Judge Blocks Food Stamp Cuts Ford Had Sought." New York Times, June 19, 1976, p. 1.

"Panel Cuts Funds for Food Stamps."
New York Times, November 8, 1975, p. 21.
The House Appropriations Committee voted to cut $2.2 billion from the Ford Administration's requests for the Food Stamp Program citing a decrease in participation caused by tighter enforcement of eligibility.

"Panel OK's Food Stamp Formula."
The Milwaukee Journal, June 11, 1976, Part 1, p. 8.

Plotnick, Robert D. and Felicity Skidmore
Progress Aganist Poverty: A Review of the 1964-1974 Decade. New York: Academic Press, 1975. Poverty Policy Analysis Series. xvi, 247 p. (see annotation under Section 1)

"Poor May Feel Bigger Pinch."
Wisconsin State Journal, Madison, Wis., Feb. 2, 1975, Section 1, p. 10.
The Ford Administration decided to increase the cost of food stamps.

"Proposal to Tighten Food-Stamp Rules is Delayed by Judge."
Wall Street Journal, June 21, 1976, p. 3.

Reagan, Ronald
"Regaining Control of Food Stamps." [editorial] San Jose Mercury/San Jose News, July 4, 1975, p. 75.
Senators and members of Congress are worried because 57% of those receiving food stamps have incomes over the poverty-defined line.

Schlossberg, Kenneth

"Funny Money is Serious." The New York Times Magazine, September 28, 1975, pp. 12, 13, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75.

Though Nixon's Family Assistance Plan failed to clear the Senate, the poverty-ridden segment of society has gotten another help, the food stamp plan. "The result has been that the Food-Stamp Program designed to fight malnutrition among the destitute is also turning into an income-supplement program with minimal nutritional impact, for the working poor--the very function FAP's income supplement provisions were intended to fulfill." (p. 12)

The article gives the current (1975) statistics on the use of food stamps: about $6 billion as a federal expense, and $6 billion in purchase of the stamps by users. Twenty million people are thought to be eligible, but do not apply for them.

The late 1960's history is interestingly traced, emphasizing the reforms of JFK, RFK, President Johnson, Sen. McGovern, Sen. Ernest Hollings, Secretary of Agriculture Clifford Handin, and President Nixon.

The problems with the system which critics of the Food Stamp Program--both at the congressional and public levels--fixate on are given a great deal of space. Nonetheless, despite numerous and well-documented abuses (which naturally arouses legitimate rage, suspicion, and thus further hostility among people not participating in the Food Stamp Program), it appears that 77% of the families getting food stamps had income of less than $5000 after taxes before taking off possible deductibles.

The more recent legislation is outlined well. The ramifications of concepts of such Senators as Bob Michel (R-Illinois) and James Buckley to readjust the target groups so as to focus the Food Stamp Program as an income supplement to the low-income working poor are explored.

Scott, Austin

"Rid Agency of Food Stamps, Butz Asks." Los Angeles Times, February 21, 1975, Part 1, p. 5.

"Senate Panel Relents on Food Stamp Rules."

Wisconsin State Journal, Madison, Wis., February 20, 1976, Section 3, p. 10.

Larger households would be allowed to have $2,250 in assets, both liquid and nonliquid.

"Senate Passes Food Stamp Reform Bill."

National Journal, Vol. 8, No. 16, April 17, 1976, p. 528.

A compromise food stamp reform bill sponsored by Sens. George McGovern and Robert Dole which would tighten eligibility requirements was passed by the Senate. Under the new bill, a family of four would be eligible if its gross annual income did not exceed $8000. A standard monthly deduction of $100 would replace the complex itemized deduction requirements.

"Senate Passes Plan to Curb Eligibility for Food Stamps."

Wall Street Journal, April 9, 1976, p. 21.

By cancelling the legitimacy of one million recipients, $240 million (of $7 billion) could be perhaps saved; opponents, however, thought that $100 million would be added to the cost when using Dept. of Agriculture estimates.

Sexauer, Benjamin

"In Defense of the Food Stamp Program." St. Paul, Minn., University of Minnesota, Institute of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, February 1977, 19 p. (Staff Paper p77-4)

"The program reached a peak of 19.3 million participants, one out of every eleven Americans, in the Spring of 1975 (the depths of the recent recession). Participation is currently about 17 million with total food stamps issued running about $8 billion annually and the federal subsidy about $5.2 billion annually." (p. 1)

The author outlines this 'fabulous invalid - white elephant' combination as it confronted the members of the 94th Congress who tried to reform it. A compromise bill was passed by the Senate, but the House brought it down. And so, until October, 1977--when the authorization terminates--there is possibility for new law. At this same time, a host of other welfare reform-related issues will be considered by the new Carter Administration.

The author--who is clearly in favor of a Food Stamp Program of some kind--examines the issue through the following headings: The background of the program. (Here, the facts of the way the system works now are explained. The family unit, for example, is supposed to be able to meet its nutritional needs for no more than 30% of the family income. Those going over this figure are eligible for food stamps. "For example, a family of four with a monthly net income of $360 to $390 receives $166 worth of coupons per month for $104, a bonus of $62. Other headings are: Reasons for the program's size and growth; The nutritional impact of food stamps; The unique role of the food stamp program; The Fundamentals of the program; Uniform National Standards; Universal coverage; Federal financing; Strong work incentives; Automatic cost of living adjustments; Uniform administration by the states; Cash grants vs. in-kind assistance; Current food stamp and welfare reform.

Insofar as reforming the general public issue of income supplementation for the needy, the author feels that a certain format of a food stamp program in the larger scheme of a nutritional aid scheme might be efficacious. "A more restrictive, limited food stamp program could be designed to better fulfill a nutritional goal."

The paper concludes by stating that what is needed most right now is not necessarily an entirely new approach of one kind or another, but the closing of the credibility gap between what the public thinks is happening to their public money, and what is in fact going on or, ideally, should be occurring.

Sherrill, Robert

"Why Can't We Just Give Them Food?" The New York Times Magazine, March 22, 1970, pp. 28, 29, 91+. Photographs by Harry Benson. (See annotation under Section 2)

Skutt, Richard M.

"First Round Over in Congressional Food Stamp Reform." Earthbond, Vol. 5, No. 3, March-April, 1976, pp. 6-8. Washington, D.C.: Migrant Legal Action Program, Inc.

Author is a lawyer for Community Action for Legal Services, Inc., New York City. In the reform of the food stamps go-round, the Senate passed the "Food Stamp Reform Bill of 1976," April 8, 1976. (It substituted for

one offered March 13, 1976.) The bill was sponsored by Senators Dole and McGovern, and Agriculture Committee Chairman Herman E. Talmade.

Under the new terms, there would be a ceiling so that comparatively middle-class families would be ineligible. The amount of household deductions would similarly be held to a fixed figure instead of allowing expenses to be deducted with no ceiling. The purchase price would be set at a straight 25 percent of net income, instead of an alterable percentage. Under the new scheme, the very neediest people are the group selected to receive more financial assistance, which seems equitable.

Strout, Richard L.
"Reining in Food Stamp Program; Ford Hands Congress Tough Reform Chore." Christian Science Monitor, October 21, 1975, p. 4.
Ford requests Congress to cut $1.2 billion and one million households from the $6 billion Food Stamp program.

"Senate Hears Problems, Sees New Bill: Food Stamp Abuse: How Much Reform Is Needed?"
The Christian Science Monitor, November 18, 1975, p. 3.

"Suit Challenges Food Stamp Cut."
Wisconsin State Journal, May 27, 1976, p. 1.
Wisconsin and 25 other states joined with 182 private organizations to stop cutbacks in the Food Stamp Program.

Terre, Norbert C., and Albert P. Ameiss
"Accounting's cost/benefit Analysis for Evaluation of Today's Programs Assisting America's Disadvantaged and Low-income Families [use of cost/benefit analysis for the evaluation of the Supplemental Food Program]." National Public Accountant, Vol. 17, May 1972. pp. 8-14, illus., tables.

"'Thrifty' Food Stamp Plan to be Used."
Milwaukee Sentinel, Nov. 26, 1975. Part 1, p. 3.
The Agriculture Department plans to use its "Thrifty Food Plan" as the revision of food stamp allotments.

Timmer, C. Peter
"The Food Dollar: a Policy Analysis of the Federally Funded Food Stamp and School Feeding Programs." Human Ecology Forum, Vol. 7, Summer 1976, pp. 14-18, tables, charts.

U.S. Chamber of Commerce.
"Statement of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America on Food Stamp Reform Proposals to the House Committee on Agriculture." Washington, D.C.: U.S. Chamber of Commerce, March 31, 1976, 12 p. (offset)

U.S. Congress. Congressional Budget Office.
"Budget options for fiscal year 1978: A report to the Senate and House Committees on the Budget (as required by Public Law 93-344)," Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1977, 202 p.
Pages xxxi-xxxiii and Chapter 13, p. 191-202 present a statistical overview of the present Food Stamp Program, current policy and reforms with major emphasis on Food Stamp Program budget options. Included is a table:

"Policy criteria for evaluating major food stamp program alternatives." p. 200-201

U.S. Congress. Congressional Budget Office.

The Food Stamp Program. Income or Food Supplementation? Washington, D.C., U.S. Govt. Printing Office, January 1977. (Price, $1.80). xxiv, 91 p. 19 tables, figures. (Budget Issue Paper)

"The report reviews the development of the Food Stamp Program, how it meets its stated objectives, how it relates to other public assistance programs, and who receives food stamps; in addition, it presents various program alternatives for the future." (From the Preface by Alice M. Rivlin, Director.)

The summary (pp. xiii-xxi) presents a number of statistics in nontabular form which are readily understood. It is stated that in 1973, families on food stamps increased their budgets by $40.00 monthly, but this doesn't mean better nutritional benefits necessarily. Five budget options are abstracted, pp. xvi-xix.

1. Current Policy Status Quo.
2. Recent Legislative Reform Options.
3. Food Consumption Emphasis.
4. Income Support Emphasis Through Elimination of the Purchase Requirement.
5. Cashing Out Food Stamps.

On pp. xx-xxi is a table explaining possible alterations, and as the various facts relate to one another: one column is the Food-Income Tradeoff. ("Summary Table 1 provides a generalized evaluation of the proposals compared to the current program.")

Chapter I. (pp. 1-21), is Food Stamp Program--Origin and Growth.
Chapter II. (pp. 23-40), is Benefits from the Food Stamp Program.
Chapter III. (pp. 41-57), is Key Structural Elements of the Food Stamp Program.
Chapter IV. (pp. 59-87), is Food Stamp Program Budget Options. The

The Appendix, (pp. 90-91), is a Table, Total Federal, State and Local Expenditures for Federal Food Stamp Program, Fiscal Years 1969-1977. The breakdowns for category B (Federal Obligatory) are for Bonus food stamps, Federal share of administrative costs, printing and production, shipment of coupons, processing of food stamps, employment registration, and Federal administration.

U.S. Congress. Joint Economic Committee. Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy.

"National Survey of Food Stamp and Food Distribution Program Recipients: a summary of findings on Income Sources and Amounts and Incidence of Multiple Benefits." Washington, D.C., U.S. Govt. Printing Office, December, 1974. 47 p. ($.70) (Studies in Public Welfare Paper No. 17.)

U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Agriculture.

Food Stamp Act of 1976: Report Together With Supplemental Views, Dissenting Views... on H.R. 13613...September 1, 1976, Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. iii, 868 p. (94th Congress, 2nd Session)

U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Agriculture.
Food Stamp Program: hearings, January 28-April 1, 1976. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. ix + 1162 p., tables, chart, map. (94th Congress, 2nd Session.)

U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Agriculture.
Food Stamp Regulation Proposals: hearing, January 30, 1975. Washington, D.C., U.S. Govt. Printing Office, iv + 66p. tables, (94th Congress, 1st Session), (Serial no. 94-A).

U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Agriculture.
General Farm Program and Food Stamp Program (food stamps), hearings, 91st Congress, 1st Session, October 21-31, 1969, Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969. Pt. 2, pp. 693-905.
Hearings for possible modification of the Food Stamp Program which would be amendments to the Food Stamp Act of 1964.

U.S. Congress. House. 94th Congress, 2nd Session.
"Food Stamp Act of 1976: Report Together with Supplemental Views, Dissenting Views and Including the Congressional Budget Office Estimates on H. R. 1313, a bill to assure low-income households the opportunity to attain adequate levels of nutrition by increasing their purchasing power, to strengthen the food sector of the economy, and for other purposes." Washington, D.C., U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1976, iii, 868 p.
This is an excellent compendium tracing the history of the food stamp system, the continuing bureaucratic and administrative problems, the need for more legislation, and the issues behind the endless debate and conflict over the validity of the program's existence. As a separate appendix, the regulations for the program, as of July 2, 1976, are given on pp. 753-868. The work is copiously supported by frequent statistical tables, none of which should be indecipherable to a non-statistician.
Extracted from the Contents: Section-by-section analyses, pp. 495-505. [Includes the "Food Stamp Act of 1976."] Changes in existing law, pp. 589-607.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.
"Food Stamp Program: A Report in Accordance with Senate Resolution 58." (Printed for the use of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, July 21, 1975.) Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975, x, 118 p., tables, graphs, (Price, $1.40). Bibliography, pp. 79-81.
Chapter 5 is Rates of Participation, pp. 63-66. This is illustrated by graphs and tables. "Nearly 72% of the entire U.S. population earning less than $2,000 a year received food stamps," (p. 65). The conclusion is that the poorest of the poor are the principal target group, and that quite a small percentage (2%) of 4-member households are in the $9-10,000 annual income range.
The report also explains dietetic and nutritional aspects of Food Stamp food, and has a large section on accountability features.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Subcommittee on Agricultural Research and Legislation.
"Food Stamp Reform: hearings; Part 1. October 7-20, 1975, on S. 1993.
A bill to reform the Food Stamp Act of 1964 by improving and making more realistic various provisions relating to eligibility for food stamps and administrative responsibility for the food stamp program and for other

purposes [and other bills]. Washington, D.C., U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1975. v + 728 p. illus. tables, (94th Congress, 1st Session).

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.
National Food Stamp Reform Act of 1976: Report of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, United States Senate to accompany S. 3136 together with additional, supplemental, and minority views, March 13, 1976. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1976. iii, 246 p., 24 cm. (Report--94th Congress, 2d session, Senate; no. 94-697.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.
Federal food programs, 1975: hearings: part 8, February 6, 1975. Administrative failure of Food Stamp Program. Washington, D.C., U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1975. vi + 1055-1332 p. ill. tables (94th Congress, 1st Session).

U.S. Congress. Senate. Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.
Federal Food Programs, 1975: hearings: Part 9, March 4, 1975. Food Stamp certification problems. Washington, D.C., U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1975. iv + 1333-1446 p. illus. tables, charts, maps. (94th Congress, 1st Session.)

U.S. Congress. Senate. Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.
The Food Stamp Controversy of 1975: Background Materials, Washington, D.C., U.S. Govt. Printing Office, October 1975. 82 p. (See annotation in Debate on the Issue of Abuse section)

U.S. Congress. Senate. Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.
Food Stamp Legislative Alternatives. Washington, D.C., U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1975. iv, 152 p., tables.
A key work in food stamp research. Statements by Senators Dole and McGovern place the reform measures in their legislative and historic context.
Section 1, comparative analysis of major food stamp reform legislation, considers many vital factors in brief, such as eligibility when a household moves, disqualification for fraudulently obtaining stamps, nutritional status monitoring and some two dozen others. (pp. 1-35)
Section 2, major pending legislation proposals to reform the food stamp program describes The Food Stamp Reform Act of 1975 (Dole-McGovern), the National Food Stamp Reform Act of 1975 (Administration), The National Food Stamp Reform Act of 1975 (Buckley), and S. 2369, to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1964 (Chiles), with a section-by-section analysis of this amendment.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.
Food Stamp Program Profile: Part 1. "Washington, D.C., U.S. Govt. Printing Office, August 1976, xii, 19 p. tables. Part 2--Appendix: August 1976. 93 p. Tables, charts, graphs. Appendix 1, Characteristics of food stamp households, Sept. 1975. (pp. 1-76) Appendix 2, Impacts of domestic and foreign food programs on the U.S. agricultural economy. (pp. 77-93) (See annotation in the Delivery of the Service Section.)

U.S. Congress. Senate. Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.
"Food Stamps: The Statement of Hon. William E. Simon, Secretary of the Treasury, with a staff analysis, December 1975. Washington, D.C., U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1975, 115 p. tables, graphs. (See annotation under Section 7.)

U.S. Congress. Senate. Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.
Options for Reforming the Food Stamp Program. Hearings, 94th Congress, 1st session, July 31, 1975. Washington, D.C., U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1975, 62 p.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.
Who Gets Food Stamps? Washington, D.C., U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1975.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Special Committee on Aging.
Proposed USDA [U.S. Dept. of Agriculture] food stamp cutbacks for the elderly: hearing, November 3, 1975. Washington, D.C., U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1976. iii + 54 p. tables. (94th Congress, 1st Session)

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.
Food Stamp Program, 1961-1970. Washington, D.C., Dept. of Agriculture, 1971 (?), (Mimeographed).

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Food and Nutrition Service.
"Observations of the Food Stamp Program. Report to the Congress by the Comptroller General of the United States." Washington, D.C., U.S. General Accounting Office, February 28, 1975. v, 31 p. tables. (See annotation in The Delivery of the Service section.)

"U.S. Proposes Raising Cost of Food Stamps."
Los Angeles Times, Dec. 5, 1974, Part 1, page 4.
The government might save $645 million a year if families paid 30% of their net monthly income for stamps.

"Why the Drive to Limit Food Stamps?"
U.S. News & World Report, Vol. 79, November 3, 1975, p. 26. Chart.

"Welfare Reform Plans." [Editorial]
Wisconsin State Journal, July 30, 1975, Section 1, p. 6.
Though President Nixon succeeded in 1972 in getting a welfare reform through the House which gave more to the working poor and less to the bureaucracy, it failed in the Senate. The issue of food stamps is an excellent example in which the estimates of $1 million in clerical errors ($8 out of $10 going to ineligibles) was tallied.

"What To Do About Food Stamps." [Editorial]
Los Angeles Times, August 31, 1975, Part VI, p. 2.
Explains some useful statistics, including the 19 million users and the $6 billion cost.

"Wider Food-Stamp Use Could Alter U.S. Budget."
Christian Science Monitor, November 4, 1974, p. 1.
It is thought that a straight-out cash amount of $3,600 yearly for a family of four might supplant food stamps, AFDC, and SSI.

## 5. THE DELIVERY OF THE SERVICE

Allen, Jodie T.

Options for Improving the Equity and Efficiency of Benefits Determination Procedures for the Food Stamp Program. Princeton, New Jersey, Mathematica, December 1976. Policy Analysis Series no. 13.

Bickel, Gary, and Maurice MacDonald

"Participation Rates in the Food Stamp Program: Estimated Levels, By State." Madison, Wis., The Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison, Institute for Research on Poverty, 1976. (Discussion Paper 253-75). 42 p. Bibliography, pp. 41-42.

The authors carefully worked from data which took into account the fact that previous efforts to determine eligibility was based on national household figures; the present estimation took income levels of households at the purely local level based upon state calculations. Other variables which enter into their calculations are "an estimate of the assets-screen effect, the effect of underreporting in census income data, and an allowance for the effect of allowable deductions from gross income under Food Stamp Program criteri..." (from the Abstract).

Bickel, Gary and Maurice MacDonald

"Participation Rates in the Food Stamp Program: Estimated Levels for 1974, by state." In Legal Action Support Project Papers on Poverty and Law. Washington, D.C. Bureau of Social Science Research, 1975.

Boettcher, Richard E.

An Investigation of the Participation of AFDC Recipients in the Food Stamp Program Cast Within the Framework of Etzioni's Compliance Theory. Ph.D. dissertation in Social Work. Minneapolis, Minnesota: University of Minnesota, 1970. 313 p.

Bryant, W. Keith

"Food Stamps: of Agriculture, Welfare, and Recession." Human Ecology Forum Vol. 5, Spring 1975, p. 6-11. Bibliography, illus., tables.

"Carter Would End Food Stamp Fees."

Los Angeles Times, April 6, 1977, Pt. I, p. 4.

President Carter requested Congress to keep the benefits the same for most people and to keep the annual budget at $5.4 billion - $5.6 billion. About 600,000 of the families now getting them (with incomes above the poverty line) would not get them; about 880,000 households currently not having the cash to buy the stamps (mostly the aged or disabled, or people on welfare in states with low benefits) would now get the benefits. The plan eliminates the coupon-buying procedure; it was noted that 43% of the people in the northeast now getting food stamps would not receive them.

Chapman, William
"Food Stamps: Too Little for Too Few." The Progressive May, 1975, p. 24-27.

Charlton, Linda
"Federal Food Stamp Program for Poor Gains Wide Popularity with Students." New York Times January 14, 1971, p. 41.

Dahlke, Sheryl L., and E. Lynn Savage, with the assistance of Vernon K. Smith
"General Assistance in Michigan: a Profile of Program and Recipient Characteristics." Detroit, State of Michigan, Department of Social Services, July 1975. 200 p. (Studies in Welfare Policy number 5.)
Four Michigan counties are reported upon; in Tables IV-8 and IV-9 (pp. 55-56) indications of Medicaid or food stamps use are hinged to GA receivers.

Dusterhoft, Dorette
Utilization of Food Stamp Programs as Part of assistance programs offered by county social service centers in North Dakota. Edited by Boyd L. Wright, Executive Director. Grand Forks, N.D.: Univ. of North Dakota, Bureau of Governmental Affairs, February 1973, V, 56 pp., tables, maps. Bibliography, pp. 55-56.
This work gives a good look at the distribution of food stamps, and the accessibility factor of a nonurbanized area, North Dakota. The problems--though different from the usual big city fraud difficulties--still remain as there are particular counties with much greater proportions of poverty. In Grand Forks County, three visits with counselors are necessary to obtain the stamps. "Cavalier, Emmons and Sheridan Counties have the highest percentage of population receiving Food Stamps, ranging from 10.1% to 7.6%." (p. 33)

"Errors by States Increase Waste in Food Stamps."
Wisconsin State Journal March 2, 1975, p. 1.
The Agriculture Department reports that state agency errors gave food stamp recipients $160 million in excess of what they were legally entitled to in the first six months of 1974.

"Every $1 Food Stamp Subsidy Generates $6 in Business Activity, Report Indicates."
Los Angeles Times March 7, 1976, Part 1, p. 7.

"Fewer New Stamp Requests."
Chicago Daily News March 1-2, 1975, p. 38.

"51% in Puerto Rico Get Food Stamps."
Los Angeles Times Oct. 8, 1975, Part 1, p. 12.
An estimated 70% to 80% of the Puerto Rican population is eligible to receive food stamps. Puerto Rican food stamp eligibility is seen as one of the reasons for the 4.5 million person increase in food stamp recipients between the summer of 1974 and the summer of 1975.

The Food Research and Action Center.
"The New Food Stamp Bill of Rights." New York: The Food Research and Action Center, 1973, 12 p.
The rights of food stamp recipients are spelled out in 28 sections. Included are some valuable tables, such as one describing maximum allowable household income, another on maximum benefits, and an easily-read but comprehensive 'Food Stamp Price Chart' which describes benefits for various sized families in various income brackets.
The booklet concludes with Things to Do If Your Rights are Violated, and three sources of assistance, the Center on Social Welfare Policy and Law, Food Research and Action Center, and the National Welfare Rights Organization. (The address of the Center on Social Welfare Policy and Law is now changed; see the section on Sources.)

"Food-Stamp Curb Placed on Students Over Poverty Line."
New York Times Jan. 9, 1975, Part C., p. 29.

"Food Stamps Hit 19.1 Million Mark."
New York Times, May 4, 1975, p. 3.

"Food Stamp recipients to get $2 to $8 cost-of-living boost."
Los Angeles Times, April 30, 1977, Pt. I, p. 6.
The Department of Agriculture announces raises starting July 1, 1977, the first such jump in 1½ years. In February, 1977, 17.8 million people from about 5.6 million households got food stamps.

"Food Stamp Increase Due Jan. 1."
Christian Science Monitor Nov. 15, 1973, p. 3.
Monthly food stamp allocations to increase up to 22% for a family of four. A four member family would receive a total food stamp allocation of $142 a month, an increase of $26 over the current rate.

"Food Stamp Plan to Aid Big Families."
New York Times Nov. 27, 1973, Part C, p. 36.

"Food Stamp Rolls Decline in August."
Los Angeles Times Oct.2, 1976, Part 1, p. 5. Food stamp rolls fell to their lowest level since December 1974 with a decline of about 6.5%.

"Food Stamps; Bad Taste."
The Economist August 30, 1975, p. 48.
If things continue as they are, 110 million people will be on food stamps. In 1974, there were 15 million receiving them, and in 1975, nearly 20 million. Because of today's economy, an increase of only 1% in unemployment could make those getting food stamps increase by 750,000 people.

"Food Stamps and Lifestyle."
Wall Street Journal March 2, 1976, p. 14.
This article questions if lifestyle is a private matter when it is being partially sustained by public funds.

"Food Stamps Out at Mifflin Co-op."
The Daily Cardinal Madison, Wisconsin, The University of Wisconsin-Madison, Vol. LXXXVI, No. 66, Nov. 25, 1975, p. 1.
The Mifflin St. Co-op was ordered to stop accepting food stamps because of violations of the food stamp policy regulations regarding the purchase of certain commodities with food stamps.

Harrill, I., et al.
"Observations on food acceptance by elderly women." Gerontologist, Vol. 16, August 1976, pp. 349-355.

Hicks, Nancy
"Carter asks end to requirement that poor pay for food stamps." New York Times, April 6, 1977, p. A-1, p. A-12.
Under the new system, which has yet to pass Congress, the Carter Administration would eliminate about 1.5 million but add 2.5 million who are so poor they cannot even afford food stamps. For the least poor of those now receiving benefits, levels of assistance would be reduced.

"Inflation Puts Big Bite in Food Stamp Program."
The Capital Times Feb. 10, 1975, p. 1.
The new government food stamp allowances were already inadequate before they became effective. Retail grocery costs rose 3.8% above government allowances.

"Illegal Strikers Ruled Eligible For Food Stamps."
Wall Street Journal March 10, 1976, p. 30.

Irwin, Don
"Food Stamps Shrink Weekly in Value." Los Angeles Times March 2, 1975, Part VII, p. 1+.
Inflation and rising food prices shrink the actual buying power of food stamps. Food prices rise weekly, whereas stamp allowances are only recalculated semiannually.

Isserman, A.M.,
"Food Stamps: an Economic Analysis." Social Service Review Vol. 49, December 1975, pp. 588-607.

Kaiser, Charles
"Stamps Fail to Reach Many of Eligible." New York Times January 2, 1975.
A private center, the Food Research and Action Center in New York, disclosed in a 36-page report by Maurice MacDonald and Gary Bickel, that only 20 states are assisting even so few as one half their eligible users.

Kihss, Peter
"State is Pressing Food-Stamp Plan: Top Priority is Given to Finding More Eligibles." New York Times December 14, 1975 p. 33.

Kramer, John
"How Not to Feed the Poor: an Overview of Federal Food Assistance Programs." In The Urban Scene in the Seventies, edited by James F. Blumstein and Eddie J. Martin. Nashville Tennessee: Vanderbilt University Press, 1974, pp. 91-126.

Liddick, Betty
"Money Talks; Food Stamps Whisper." Los Angeles Times Nov. 3, 1974, Part IV, p. 1+.
**The cash grant instead of food stamps is under consideration for Los Angeles County.**

Love, Harold G.
"The Reasons Participants Drop Out of the Food Stamp Program: A Case Study and Its Implications." American Journal of Agricultural Economics Vol. 52, No. 3, August 1970, pp. 387-394.

McClelland, Edward L.
"Food stamps--program impacts on southwest," Review: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, March 1977, pp. 7-12.
This is an informative article which traces the history of food stamp subsidies in such states as Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and New Mexico: three graphs are used to illustrate statistics. "And because the states of the Eleventh District have a greater proportion of low-income households than does the nation as a whole, both the participation rates and the benefits of the program are potentially greater in the four states." In Texas, for example, where post offices sell food stamps, the program was used rarely in the 1960's in just certain counties; when the whole state was in the program, there were about 1.1 million people enrolled, which was four times the 1971 number. In a section labelled 'How the food stamp program works,' pp. 10-11, the requirements are spelled out for the four states, and explains the distribution process.

MacDonald, Maurice.
"Food Stamp Program Participation in Wisconsin." Madison: University of Wisconsin-Madison, Institute for Research on Poverty, 1975, Notes and Comments Series.

MacDonald, Maurice
Food, Stamps, and Income Maintenance. New York: Academic Press, 1977 (forthcoming), approx. 200 pages. Poverty Policy Analysis series.

Maitland, Leslie.
"Studies Find State Losing $209 million in Year by Underuse of Food Stamps." New York Times Nov. 24, 1975, Part M, p. 37.
Two studies reveal that only one-half of the persons eligible for food stamps in New York State actually receive them due to mismanagement of the food stamp program.

"143,000 in State Get Food Assistance."
Wisconsin State Journal Dec. 15, 1973, Section 1, p. 6.

"Panel OK's End to Food Stamp Aid for Most Elderly."
Los Angeles Times Feb. 18, 1976, Part I, p. 10.
Households with combined cashable and noncashable assets exceeding $2,250 for families of more than one person would be ineligible for food stamps.

Peterkin, Betty
"Food Plans for Poverty Measurement Technical Paper XII, The Measure of Poverty." Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, November 1976. x, 130 p. tables, facsimiles.
The author is with the Consumer and Food Economics Institute, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. This particular report is one of a cluster of 18 papers which examine The "Measure of Poverty" by describing many ways other than mere economic problems which go into making people poor.
Five documents are given plenteous documentation, 60th verbal and statistical on the following topics:
Part A, 'USDA Family Food Plans, 1974'
Part B, 'The Thrifty Food Plan'
Part C, 'The Effect of Household Size on the Costs of Diets that are Nutritionally Equivalent'
Part D, 'Issues and Answers About the Thrifty Food Plan'
Part E, 'Food Plans for Measures of Poverty.'

Revzin, Philip
"Bogged Down: Rising Unemployment Strains the Resources of Welfare Agencies: in Cleveland, Clerks Drown in Paper Work; Jobless Learn to Wait and Wait: 'I Want My Food Stamps.'" The Wall Street Journal March 14, 1975, p. 1.

Rungeling, Brian and Lewis H. Smith
"Factors Affecting Food Stamp Nonparticipation in the Rural South." University of Mississippi: Center for Manpower Studies Paper, 1975.

Salmans, Sandra, and Henry McGee
"Food Stamp Furor." Newsweek October 20, 1975, pp. 35-38+, photos.
A well researched article with quotations, and life stories from the poor who need the food stamps the worst.

Satchell, Michael
"Working Poor to be Hit by Food Stamp Cut." Wisconsin State Journal March 30, 1976, Section 4, p. 1.

Schlossberg, Kenneth
"Funny Money Is Serious." The New York Times Magazine Part 1, September 28, 1975, p. 12-15+.

Seagrave, Charles
"Food Stamps and the 1975 Recession." Prepared in the Office of Income Security Policy and Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 1975.

Sample, Robert B.
"Nixon Cites Gains in Programs that Provide Food for the Poor." New York Times January 21, 1971, p. 23.
In the 10 months following an important conference (the White House Conference on Food, Nutrition and Health), the count of those receiving food

stamps rose from 3.6 million individuals to 9.3 million. Federally, $248 million was spent in 1969 and $576 million in 1970. It is confirmed that the program is to shift from the Dept. of Agriculture to HEW.

"17 Million Now on Food Stamps."
Los Angeles Times Jan. 30, 1975, Part 1, p. 6. 8% of the population is now receiving food stamps. Food stamp rolls have increased because of rising unemployment.

Sexauer, Benjamin
"In Defense of the Food Stamp Program." St. Paul, Minn.: Univ. of Minnesota, Institute of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, Feb. 1977. 19 p. (Staff Paper P77-4). (See annotation under section 4).

Sherrill, Robert.
"Why Can't We Just Give Them Food?" The New York Times Magazine March 22, 1970, pp. 28, 29, 91, +. Photographs by Harry Benson, (See annotation under section 2.)

Sobol, Marion Gross
"Enrollments and use of the Federal Food Stamp Program: New Jersey, 1969-1973," Social Science Quarterly, Vol. 57, December 1976, pp. 557-565.

"Student Food Stamp Rules May Change."
Los Angeles Times Nov. 29, 1974, Part vii, p. 4.
The Department of Agriculture proposes regulations to eliminate students from the food stamp program who are receiving more than one half of their support from their parents, the parents themselves being ineligible for food stamps.

Sullivan, Gene D.
"Food Stamps: a Boost to the Southeastern Economy." Federal Reserve Bank--Atlanta, Vol. 58, June 1973, pp. 86-91.

United States Congress. Congressional Budget Office.
The Food Stamp Program: Income or Food Supplementation? Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, January, 1977, (Budget Issue Paper Series).

U.S. Congress. House. 94th Congress, 2nd Session.
Food Stamp Act of 1976: Report together with Supplemental Views, Dissenting Views and including the Congressional Budget Office Estimates on H.R. 13613, a bill to assure low-income households the opportunity to attain adequate levels of nutrition by increasing their purchasing power, to strengthen the food sector of the economy, and for other purposes (Sept. 1, 1976, . . . ordered to be printed). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976, iii, 868 p.
This is an excellent compendium tracing the history of the food stamp system, the continuing bureaucratic and administrative problems, the need

for more legislation, and the issues behind the endless debate and conflict over the validity of the program's existence. As a separate appendix, the regulations for the program, as of July 2, 1976, are given on pp. 753-868. The work is copiously supported by frequent statistical tables, none of which should be indecipherable to a nonstatistician. Section-by-section analyses, pp. 589-607.

U.S. Congress, Joint Economic Committee . Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy.
National Survey of Food Stamp and Food Distribution Program Recipients: a Summary of Findings on Income Sources and Amounts and Incidence of Multiple Benefits. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, December, 1974, v, 47 p. ($.70) (Studies in Public Welfare Paper No. 17).

This work delineates the socioeconomic indicators of those participating in food stamp programs including their total income. Much comment of a synthesizing nature is made regarding the at times almost perverse (or at least whimsical) character of the welfare system which, via income maintenance schemes and in-kind transfer plots, unwittingly either makes each other component redundant or else cancels each other's effectiveness.

Thirteen tables graphically enumerate issues which Martha W. Griffiths, then Chairman of the Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy, had requested. She believed that the question of food stamps needed to be studied in its native context, since the typical situation of a family's use of food stamps is with two other programs as well. Households using both cash and in-kind transfers are analyzed statistically. In a section headed Socioeconomic Characteristics of Recipients, an analysis as to participants' residence, race, sex, age, household composition, and employment status is rendered.

Three useful supplemental sections are:
Appendix I. Description of Programs
Appendix II. Cash Income Equivalents of In-Kind Transfers
Appendix III. Detailed Tabulation of Food Program Households.
Also: Paper No. 14, Public Welfare and Work Incentives: theory and practice (same series as above, with same publisher.) On pages 5 and 6 are two charts of interest. Chart 3, Growth of Food Stamp Program, 1968-74, and Chart 4, Food Stamp Benefits Available to Working Poor Father with Three Dependents, January 1974.

The text which supports these is carried on pages 4-6, under the heading: "Employables" Increasingly Benefit from Public Welfare Programs.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Finance.
Food stamp purchases by welfare recipients: report to accompany H.R. 13500. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. 4 p. (94th Congress, 2nd Session.)

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Government Operations. Subcommittee on Federal Spending Practices, Efficiency, and Open Government.
Food Stamp Efficiency: Hearings, 94th Congress, 1st Session, April 28, 29 and May 2, 1975. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976, 62 p.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.
The Food Stamp Controversy of 1975: Background Materials. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975, iv, 82 p.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.
Food Stamp Legislation Alternatives. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975, 152 p.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.
"Food Stamp Program Profile: Part 1." Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, August 1976, vii, 19 p. tables.
The characteristics of the participants, including special households, are delineated, and an important section is Economics of Food Stamps. Two parts of the latter are: Relationship between unemployment and food stamp participation and Relationship between the poverty line and food stamp participation, which are illustrated with charts and statistical tables.
An addendum repeats statistics from "Characteristics of Households Purchasing Food Stamps."
Part II--Appendix: August 1976, 93 p. tables, charts, graphs.
Appendix 1: Characteristics of food stamp households, Sept. 1975, (pp. 1-76).
Appendix 2; Impacts of domestic and foreign food programs on the U.S. agricultural economy. (pp. 77-93)
"During the period 1969-72, the value of bonus food stamps given to low-income households increased from $272 million to nearly $2 billion (table 1). Participation rose from about 3 million to 12 million. A rapid expansion in participation followed program restricting in 1970, when average benefits were increased from roughly $6.75 to more than $13 per person each month." (p. 81)

U.S. Congress. Senate. Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.
Food stamp program profile. Prepared by the staff of the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, United States Senate. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. 94th Congress, 2nd session. Committee print.) Contents: pt. 2. Appendix. $1.20.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.
The Need for a National Meals-on-wheels Program: Hearing before the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs of the U.S. Senate, 94th Congress, Second Session, June 17, 1976. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976, iii, 99 p. (See annotation in Advocacy for the Poor Section).

U.S. Congress. Senate. Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.
"Who Gets Food Stamps?" (Printed for the use of the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, August 1, 1975.) Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975. 55 p. tables, chart.
This contains the following sections:
Introduction, by George McGovern, pp. 1-3.
Background: How the Program Works, p. 5.
Income of Participating Households, pp. 6-10, is illustrated by 4 statistical tables on income levels and how this correlates with food stamp usage, and by 2 tables on the relationship between household size (1-10 individuals) and income range.
Deductions from Income, pp. 11-13.
Work Status of Participants, pp. 14-15.
Fraud and Error are discussed, pp. 16-22.
Future of the Program, pp. 23-24.

Appendix: Program Objectives, pp. 27-28, describes Legislative Basis, Shifting Priorities, Delivery of Food Purchasing Power, and Income Supplementation.
The Food Stamp Act of 1964, reproduced pp. 29-42, Amendments from 1973-75, on pp. 43-50.
(An advertisement which encourages abuse of the system, pp. 51-55.)

U.S. Department of Agriculture. Food and Nutrition Service.
The Food Stamp Program, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1975, 16 p.

This guide to the Food Stamp Program outlines eligibility requirements, household income deductions, work registration requirements, allotments and purchase requirements, the Meals-On-Wheels program, food stamp recipient responsibility, food stamp program conversion plans for emergency and disaster situations and procedures for appeal and a "fair hearing" for participating households who have been denied benefits by the State agency (welfare office).

U.S. Department of Agriculture. Food and Nutrition Service. Food Stamp Program Development Branch.
"The 1973 Total United States Profile of Food Stamp Program Participants for All Persons by Household Size, by Income Range for the Month of June." Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1974.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. Food and Nutrition Service.
Food and Nutrition Programs. Annual Statistical Review, FY-1972. Compiled by the FNS/Program Staff. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, February 1974. 156 p. tables.

The focus is on child nutrition programs. The tabular illustrations occupy most of the book. The U.S. as a whole is given, then the regions, such as the Southwest Region, and then concluding with the breakdowns for the states.

Food stamps are specifically charted on pages 18 and 19: FY 1971 is compared to FY 1972. Food stamp statistics for each state are given at the bottom of the page, in the state-by-state nutrition breakdowns.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. Food and Nutrition Service.
Observations on the Food Stamp Program. Report to the Congress by the Controller General of the United States. Washington, D.C.: U.S. General Accounting Office, February 28, 1975. v, 31 p. tables.

The Digest, pp. i-v, gives reasons why the review was made. Two of the leading concepts which needed resolution were: do the groups which the program was designed for know their rights, and are food stamps accessible? Are the right people getting them?

There are strong suggestions that administration would be less difficult if the characteristics of the recipients were better known in data form; not only would the needs of the people who <u>are</u> participating be better grasped, but the existence of others who <u>should</u> get them and who are able to qualify as eligible would become apparent.

Quality Control System Needs to Be Strengthened is discussed in the Digest on pp. ii-iv, and on pp. 13-23 in the text. One of the points which seems to be made frequently by potential reformers of the Food Stamp Program is reiterated in this section under the heading, Use of Standard Deductions Could Simplify Program Administration and Reduce Program Errors, pp. 20-22. Inconsistency and Inequality in Eligibility Requirements is discussed in the Digest, pp. iv-v, and on pp. 24-26 in the text.

U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census.

"Characteristics of Households Purchasing Food Stamps." Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 61, issued July 1976. (Special Studies). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976, ii, 45 p. tables.

The author of this report is John F. Coder, who is with the Population Division of the Family and Individual Income Statistics Branch. "The data shown in this report were collected at five points in time (May 1963, July 1974, December 1974, March 1975, and July 1975) by supplementing the Current Population Survey (CPS) with questions covering household participation in the food stamp program." (p. 1)

The major basis of comparison here is July 1974 with July of 1975, though some statistics are from earlier years. Analysis includes breakdowns of: Number of food stamp households; Region; Residence; Size of household; Age of head; Marital status of head; Employment status of head; Annual household income; and Public assistance recipiency.

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Social and Rehabilitation Service. National Center for Social Statistics.

Public Assistance Recipients Participating in the Food Stamp Program, June 1976. (Special Analysis). In Public Assistance Statistics, July 1976. DHEW Publication No. (SRS) 77-03100. NCSS Report A-2 7(76). 20 pp. tables.

The first part of this monthly publication is centered on the usual AFDC statistics which are featured in every issue.

The Special Analysis, pp. 18-20, was prepared by Mrs. Patricia White, Staff Member, National Center for Social Statistics. This brief but complete analysis focuses on the state breakdowns for public AFDC and General Assistance as a total, and then gives the number of people in each state who are receiving food stamps. This data is for June 1976. The first two pages trace the earlier history of the program, with statistics relating to landmarks in legislation. Certain states (11) had fewer than 50% of the public assistance recipients getting food stamps.

U.S. Food and Nutrition Service. Food Stamp Division.

The food stamp quality control system. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service (Food Stamp Division). 1976.

A large looseleaf volume, including index, which will be added to for updating.

U.S. General Accounting Office

Observations on Food Stamp Program; Report to the Congress on the Food and Nutrition Service Department of Agriculture by the Comptroller General

of the United States. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975.

U.S. General Accounting Office.
Processing applications for food stamps--how long does it take? Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture: report of the Comptroller General of the United States. Washington, D.C.: U.S. General Accounting Office, 1976. 7, (1), 115 p. tables. $1.00.

"U.S. Urges a Uniform Standard on Eligibility for Food Stamps." New York Times April 16, 1971, p. C41.

6. ADVOCACY FOR THE POOR IN NEED OF FOOD STAMPS

"Ads on Food Stamps Called Misleading."
New York Times October 5, 1975; part L, p. 29.

"Attack on Food Stamp Program Threatens to Spread Hardship."
AFL-CIO NEWS March 13, 1976, p. 5.

Brizius, Jack et al.,
New Jersey Food Stamp Outreach Campaign. Trenton, N.J., State of New Jersey Department of Institutions and Agencies, 1975.

Chapman, William
"Proposed Food Stamp Cut Is 'Simple-Minded Miserliness'." Los Angeles Times January 19, 1975, Part V, p. V, p. 3.

Food Research and Action Center.
FRAC's Guide to the Food Stamp Program. New York, Food Research and Action Center. January 1976. 24p. 5th ed.

The Food Research and Action Center.
The New Food Stamp Bill of Rights, New York, The Food Research and Action Center, n.d.
This publication explains in layman's terms the changes in the food stamp program brought about by the new legislation.

Food Research and Action Center
"Outreach Regulations," 2011 I Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, July, 1975.

"Food Stamp Cutbacks Leave Poor to Starve."
The Weekly People Vol. 89, No. 9, (May 29, 1976), p. 1.

"Food Stamps: Liberal Bill Sinks While Congress Drinks."
The Welfare Fighter Vol. 2, No. 4, December 1970-January 1971, p. 1. (published in Washington, D.C.)

"Food Stamps Stomped."
Free for All August 30-September 26, 1975, Madison, Wisconsin, p. 11.

"Ford Moves to Slash Food Stamp Program."
AFL-CIO News Vol. xx, No. 43, October 25, 1975, p. 8.

Gardner, Marilyn
"Food Stamp Lists Could be longer." The Milwaukee Journal March 26, 1975, part 4.
Only 44% of eligible persons receive food stamps. Among eligible Wisconsinites the figure is 25%.

"Group Seeks to Improve Benefits in Thrift Food Stamp Program."
New York Times December 27, 1975, part c, p. 37. The Food Research

and Action Center of New York is preparing to take the Department of Agriculture to court.

"Groups Block New Food Stamp Rules."
National Journal Vol. 8, No. 23, June 5, 1976, pp. 799-800.
A U.S. District Court judge for the District of Columbia has issued a temporary restraining order against implementation of the Department of Agriculture's new restrictive food stamp regulations. The order came as a result of a suit drawn up by the Food Research and Action Center.

"Half a Food Stamp."
New York Times April 6, 1976, part c. p. 34.
The Senate will vote on an amendment to cut Puerto Rican food stamp usage in half.

Hoover, Dale M. and James Maddox
"Food for the Hungry: Direct Distribution and Food Stamp Programs for Low-Income Families." Washington, National Planning Association, 1969, 40 p.
Major changes in the federal food program are advocated such as reworking the presently inadequate food stamp program into a "variable purchase" food stamp plan, replacing the paternalistic food distribution program and removing the program from the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture.

Houston Welfare Rights Organization.
Food Stamp Rights in Texas. Houston, Texas Southern University Preventive Law Center, c1972.

Kihss, Peter
"State is Pressing Food-Stamp Plan: 'Top priority' is Given to Finding More Eligibles." New York Times December 14, 1975, p. 33.

Law, Sylvia
The Rights of the Poor. New York: E.P. Dutton & Co., Inc., 1973. 176 p.
Chapter VI., Food Stamps, pp. 111-127 covers the food stamp eligibility requirements as of 1973; because these change from year to year this is of more historic than practical value now. One of the interesting features is a chart which shows a household how to calculate its income, insofar as various deductions alter its face value.

MacDonald, Maurice
Food, Stamps, and Income Maintenance. New York, Academic Press, 1977 (forthcoming) Poverty Policy Analysis series. (about 200 pages)

MacDonald, Maurice
"Why don't more eligibles use food stamps?" Madison, Wisconsin, The University of Wisconsin-Madison, Institute for Research on Poverty, 1975. (Discussion Paper 292-75) 30 p. tables, figures. (See annotation under Section 2.)

McGovern, George
"They Help Needy Millions." Los Angeles Times August 31, 1975, part VII, p. 5.

"New Food Stamps Outreach Begins."
Wisconsin State Journal April 28, 1975, Section 4, p. 1.
A new program has begun which will take food stamp applications to the people who need them. The program is a response to complaints that the applications have been too complicated and the wait, too long.

"Official Assails 'Vicious' Attack on Food Stamps."
The Capital Times March 1, 1976, p. 6.

"Outreach Plan Set for Food Stamps."
Wisconsin State Journal May 15, 1975, Section 3, p. 2.
Secretary of State Douglas LaFollette announced that the state had been given a federal grant of $2,000 to urge residents of the northeastern part of the state to participate in the Food Stamp Program.

Pasour, E.C.
"The right to food (discusses "Right to food" resolutions which were introduced in both houses of Congress in 1975)." Freeman Vol. 26, April 1976, pp. 229-234.

Pfefferkorn, Robert
"Welfare Unit Backs Food Stamp Help." Wisconsin State Journal April 22, 1975, Section 5, p. 2.
The County Welfare Board backs the Outreach program to inform eligible persons about food stamps.

"A Second Victory for the Poor."
The Tennessean June 27, 1976, p. 4-B.

Sexauer, Benjamin
"In Defense of the Food Stamp Program." St. Paul, Minn., University of Minnesota, Institute of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, February 1977. 19 p. (Staff Paper P77-4). (See annotation under section 4.)

"60 Groups Organize to Aid Food Stamps."
New York Times November 21, 1975, p. 44M.

"Sue to Halt Slashes in Food Stamp Plan."
UAW Washington Report Vol. 15, No. 4, January 27, 1975 p. 3.
Consumers Union attorneys filed a suit in federal court asking that an administration order reducing food stamp benefits for the poor be stricken.

"Teachers Not Rushing for Food Stamps."
The Capital Times August 27, 1975, p. 15.
The National Education Association announced that its campaign to get teachers to apply for food stamps has been a failure.

"Teachers Told to Take Food Aid."
Los Angeles Times March 24, 1975, part 1, p. 12. The NEA is urging teachers to apply for food stamps.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.
The need for a national meals-on-wheels program: hearing before the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs of the U.S. Senate,

94th Congress, Second Session, June 17, 1976. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976, iii, 89 p.

A large number of case histories of elderly poor are described and statements by a number of people connected with nutrition programs for the elderly. Presiding, and commenting, were Senators McGovern, Percy, Cole, and Bellman.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.

Who Gets Food Stamps? (Printing for the use of the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, August 1, 1975). Washington, D.C.,: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975, 55 p. tables, chart.

The Food Stamp Act of 1964 is reproduced on pages 29-42, with the Amendments from 1974 appearing on pp. 43-50. (See annotation in the Delivery of the Service section.)

## 7. DEBATE ON THE ISSUE OF ABUSE

Anderson, G.J.
"Systematic Thefts of Food Stamps Involving Erasures and Alterations." Journal of Police Science and Administration Vol. 3, March 1975, pp. 15-18.

Buckley, James M.
"Food-Stamp Myths." New York Times December 8, 1975, p. 32 M.
The Senator objects to widespread abuses because the structure of the rules is so conducive to legitimate misuse.

"Changing the Welfare Concept."
Business Week, October 26, 1974, pp. 121-122.

"Controversy Over the Food Stamp Program: Pro and Con."
Congressional Digest Vol. 54, May 1975, pp. 131-160.

"Errors by States Increase Waste in Food Stamps."
Wisconsin State Journal Madison, Wisconsin March 2, 1975, p. 1.

Farr, William
"End of Food Stamps Proposed: Program's Risk for Abuse Cited by Grand Jury." Los Angeles Times July 14, 1975, part II, p. 1.

Feltner, Richard L.
Statement by Richard L. Feltner, Asst. Sec. of Agriculture, before the committee on Agriculture and Forestry, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C., Nov. 19, 1975. U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1975 211 p. tables, charts, graphs.
Section V, Program Monitoring and Enforcement (pp. 108-174) contains sections on counterfeit activity, mail thefts, certification and issuance personnel fraud, and state fraud statutes.

"Few Cases of Fraud Found in Food Stamp Overpayments."
The Capital Times Madison, Wisconsin, December 30, 1976, State News: p. 19.
About 4% of the food stamp program's budget went toward overpayments. Outright fraud accounted for a very small amount of this percentage.

"Food stamps: out of control? Costs are rising by the billions, abuses are spreading; no wonder there's concern that the food-stamp program is on a runaway course.
U.S. News and World Report Vol. 79, Sept. 1, 1975, pp. 12-14. Illus. and tables and charts.

"Food Stamp Reforms Ordered."
Wisconsin State Journal Feb. 22, 1976, section 3, page 2.

"Food Stamp Cutbacks Leave Poor to Starve."
The Weekly People Vol. 89, No. 9, May 29, 1976, p. 1.

"Food Stamps: Abuse and Need."
Los Angeles Times March 1, 1976, part 2, p. 4.
Reform of the food stamp program lies in control and equitable distribution.

"Food Stamps and lifestyle."
Wall Street Journal March 2, 1976, p. 14.

"Food Stamps Audit Ordered."
Wisconsin State Journal January 10, 1976, section 1, p. 10.
Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz ordered an immediate audit of the nation's 6,700 food stamp vendors to check the misuse of funds.

"Food Stamps Go Mostly to Deserving."
Wisconsin State Journal September 13, 1975, Section 1, p. 7.
The Department of Agriculture reports that almost all food stamps go to financially eligible recipeints.

"Getting More People on Food Stamps."
Just Economics Vol. 3, No. 8, September 1975: 6, 11, R.
Outreach campaigns inform people of eligibility for food stamp program.

Goodling, George A, and Ernest F. Hollings
"Should the Food Stamp Program be Curbed? Yes, by George A. Goodling; No, by Ernest Hollings." American Legion Magazine, Vol. 90, Feb. 1971, pp. 22-23.

Hicks, Nancy
"Carter asks end to requirement that poor pay for food stamps." New York Times, April 6, 1977, p. A-1, p. A-12.
The elimination of the purchase price of food stamps was a point which jarred some conservatives. Under the new concept, fewer stamps would be used, and there would be fewer transactions involved, which would cut down on fraud, theft, and misuse.

Hicks, Nancy
"Congress Unit Finds Food Stamps Put Many Above Poverty Line." New York Times January 17, 1977, p. 13.
Though enmeshed in controversy, the program--at least according to the just-released report--seems to help the poor purchase more food than they would otherwise get, and is comprehensive enough to even out regional welfare effects equitably and at the same time not discourage people from finding work.
The program expires in 1977, and at present, a family of four can get--at varying rates--stamps with a grocery value of $166.
President-elect Carter would like a welfare reform bill sent for Congressional approval by May.

Hicks, Nancy
"Food Stamp Funds Focus of Inquiry: Audits of 18 Vendors Spur an Inquiry into Possible Misues of Money." New York Times January 6, 1976, p. 13c.

Hicks, Nancy
"Food Stamp Plan Seeks to Standardize Eligibles." New York Times October 8, 1975, p. 16.

Hicks, Nancy
"Food Stamp Study Assays the Loss: 91.2% of Recipients not on Welfare Found Eligible--some Improperly Denied." New York Times Sept. 12, 1975, part c, p. 17.

Hoar, W.P.
"Welfat: Stop Paying People Not to Work." American Opinion Vol. 17, October 1974, pp. 9-11 +.

Kilpatrick, James L.
"The Food Stamp Rip-Off." Los Angeles Times August 6, 1975, Part II, p. 7.
Twenty million persons or 1 out of 12 persons are receiving food stamps.

Kramer, John
"How Not to Feed the Poor: An Overview of Federal Food Assistance Programs." In The Urban Scene in the Seventies, edited by James F. Blumstein and Eddie J. Martin. Nashville, Tennessee, Vanderbilt University Press, 1974, pp. 91-126.

Large, Arlen J.
"Food Stamp Bill to End Alleged Abuses Is Sent to Floor by Senate Farm Panel." Wall Street Journal February 25, 1976, p. 6.

Link, Mary
"Senate food stamp reform bill reported (provisions of bills designed to limit eligibility and reduce error and fraud in the food stamp program)." Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report, Vol. 34, March 20, 1976, pp. 618-20.

Lubasch, Arnold H.
"12 Charged with Food Stamp Fraud." New York Times October 2, 1976, p. 29.

MacDonald, Maurice
Food, Stamps, and Income Maintenance. New York, Academic Press, 1977. (Forthcoming). Poverty Policy Analysis series.

Mayer, Arnold
"It doesn't make life easy. . . but it sure makes things better; the Food Stamp Program has proved its worth." Viewpoint Vol. 6, No. 4, (Fourth Quarter, 1976), pp. 8-12.

National Association of Manufacturers. Industrial Relations Dept.
Food Stamps for Strikers; An Abuse that Requires Action. Washington, National Association of Manufacturers, n.d.
Providing strikers with food stamps is viewed as government intervention in a strike which will threaten free collective bargaining. Food stamps for strikers is a government subsidy for the union and creates an imbalance in power between labor and management in collective bargaining.

"$109 million in food stamp errors cited: 745,000 recipients were ineligible, U.S. audit of 6-month period shows."
Los Angeles Times Dec. 28, 1976, part I, p. 16.

Satchell, Michael
"Working Poor to be Hit by Food Stamp Cut." Wisconsin State Journal March 20, 1976, Section 4, p. 1.

Sherrill, Robert
"Why Can't We Just Give Them Food?" The New York Times Magazine March 22, 1970, pp. 28, 29, 91, +. Photographs by Harry Benson. (See annotation under section 2.)

"60 Groups Organize to Aid Food Stamps."
New York Times November 21, 1975, p. 44M.
The National Food Stamp Information Committee is publishing a booklet entitled "The Facts about Food Stamps" which will help to dispel a number of notions in the public's mind. It will be sent to about 1,500 reporters nationwide, and to the Congressional offices.

Strout, Richard L.
"Senate Hears Problems, Sees New Bill: Food Stamp Abuse: How Much Reform is Needed?" The Christian Science Monitor November 18, 1975, p. 3.

Tabacoff, David
"Target for Slander: The Food Stamp Program. The Nation, Vol. 22, No. 13, April 3, 1976, pp. 402-404.

U.S. Congress. House. 94th Congress, 2nd Session .
Food Stamp Act of 1976: Report together with Supplemental Views, Dissenting Views and including the Congressional Budget Office Estimates on H.R. 13613, a bill to assure low-income households the opportunity to attain adequate levels of nutrition by increasing their purchasing power, to strengthen the food sector of the economy, and for other purposes. (Sept. 1, 1976. . . ordered to be printed.) Washington, D.C., U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1976, iii, 868 p.
Pages 19-39 explores: Myths and realities of the food stamp program. Debate on the issue included positive and negative feelings on the part of the following individual members of Congress.
Supplemental views of Hon. Joseph P. Vigorito, Hon. John Melcher, Hon. Bob Bergland, Hon. Richard Nolan, Hon. James Weaver, Hon. Matthew McHugh, Hon. Peter A. Peyser, and Hon. James M. Jeffords, pp. 608-622. Supplemental views of Hon. John Krebs, pp. 623. Dissenting views of Hon. William C. Wampler, Hon. Keith G. Sebelins, Hon. Paul Findley,

Hon. Charles Thone, Hon Steven, D. Symms, Hon. Edward R. Madigan, Hon. Richard Kelly, Hon. Charles E. Grassley, and Hon. Tome Hagedorn, pp. 633-743. Separate dissenting views of Hon. Paul Findley, pp. 745. Separate dissenting views of Hon. Walter Jones, Hon. Dawson Mathis, and Hon. Glenn English, pp. 747-749.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.
Emergency food stamp vendor accountability act of 1976: report to a accompany S. 2853. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. 19 p. (94th Congress. 2nd Session).

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Subcommittee on Agricultural Research and General Legislation.
Food Stamp Vendor Fraud: Hearings: 94th Congress, 2nd Session. January 21, 1976. Washington, D.C., U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1976. 35 p.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.
The food stamp controversy of 1975: background materials. Washington, D.C., U.S. Govt. Printing Office, October 1975, 82 p.
This article contains 4 chapters of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture Food Stamp Report to the Senate which were suppressed by the Office of Management and Budget and which "refute current scare charges about food stamp trends." These chapters include data on projections of participation and costs for 1975-80, nutritional benefits of the program, benefits to agriculture and secondary benefits to the economy.
Pages 55 to 69 provide selections from various journals and newspapers which reveal differing opinions concerning the food stamp program. The press reaction generally was to support liberals such as McGovern who favor the program and reject claims by such conservatives as William Simon and James L. Buckley that the program was being exploited by the nonneedy and would soon be out of hand.
The final section of the report provides information on the quality control efforts in administering the food stamp program.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.
Food stamps: the statement of Hon. William E. Simon, Secretary of the Treasury, with a staff analysis, December 1975, Washington, D.C., U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1975. 115 p. tables, graphs.
Without realizing it, Hon. William E. Simon set off quite a furor by inserting four sentences about unscrupulous people using the food stamp system to enrich themselves in a speech to Junior Achievers delivered in Bloomington Indiana, August 12, 1975.
The book reprints his speech and George McGovern's request that he appear before the Senate Select Committee to clarify his allegations and to substantiate his claims with supportive facts.
Secretary Simon's statement is reprinted on pages 13-33. He quotes a number of sources which seem to have a negative consensus about the amount of abuse the food stamp program is prone to.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.
Who gets food stamps? (Printed for the use of the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, August 1, 1975.) Washington, D.C., U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1975, 55 p. tables, chart.
Fraud and error are discussed on pp. 16-22, with appropriate tables to cite discrepancies. Abuses are suggested by an advertisement (run in Parade magazine) reproduced pp. 51-55 titled "How to Save $120 to

$2,400 a Year by Participating in the U.S. Food Stamp Program." The ad was run to entice people to purchase a book for $3.50 from a private mail order company which would supposedly help them to get food stamps despite definite middle-class status. The sales pitch went that since the middle class had already "paid for" food stamps in taxes, this was a technique that no one need feel ashamed of using.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs. The Food Stamp Controversy of 1975: Background Materials, Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1975.

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Food and Nutrition Service. Observations on the Food Stamp Program. Report to the Congress by the Comptroller General of the United States. Washington, D.C. U.S. General Accounting Office, February 28, 1975. V, 31 p. tables. (See annotation in Section 5.)

"What to do about Food Stamps." (editorial) Los Angeles Times August 31, 1975, part VI, p. 2.

"Why the drive to limit food stamps." U.S. News and World Report, Nov. 3, 1975, p. 26.

## 8. CITATIONS OF RELATED INTEREST

"Bad Taste."
The Economist Vol. 256, August 30, 1975, p. 48.

Bryant, W. Keith.
"Food Stamps: of Agriculture, Welfare and Recession." Human Ecology Forum Vol. 5, Spring 1975, pp. 6-11.

Burke, Vincent J. and Vee Burke.
Nixon's Good Deed: Welfare Reform. New York: Columbia University Press, 1974, 243 p.

"Cattlemen like Welfare."
The Economist Vol. 259, June 5, 1976, p. 34.

Clarkson, K.W.
"Welfare Benefits of the Food Stamp Program." Southern Economic Journal Vol. 43, July 1976, pp. 864-878.

"Getting Licked."
The Economist Vol. 253, December 28, 1974, pp. 31-32.

"Indigestion."
The Economist Vol. 259, April 24, 1976, p. 35.

Kurzman, Stephen
"The Future of Social Welfare Legislation." Institute for Socioeconomic Studies Journal Vol. 1, Autumn, 1976, pp. 1-12.

Mermelstein, David, ed.
The Economic Crisis Reader: Understanding depression, inflation, unemployment, energy, food, wage-price controls, and other disorders of American and world capitalism. New York, Vintage Books, 1975. xvii, 441 p.

National Commission for Manpower Policy.
Proceedings of a Conference on Employment Problems of Low Income Groups. A Special Report of the National Commission for Manpower Policy. Washington, D.C., National Commission for Manpower Policy, February 1976. (Special Report no. 8).
Part I-C is "Clarifying and Working Out the Income Relationship Between Jobs and Support Programs such as Welfare and Food Stamps," pp. 15-16.
In simpler language than usual, the crux of the problem is stated: how to have both workfare and welfare and yet separate them in calculating needs in a total income support plan.

Nelson, Paul E.
Economic effects of the U.S. Food Stamp Program: calendar year 1972 and fiscal year 1974 (by Paul E. Nelson and John Perrin). Washington: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Economic Research Service, 1976. ii, 18 p. (Agricultural economic report; no. 331).

Nelson, Paul E. Jr. and John Perrin.
"Effects of the U.S. Food Stamp and National School Lunch Programs. Fiscal Year 1974 (conference paper)." American Journal of Agricultural Economics, Vol. 58, December 1976, pp. 1000-1005.

"Pupils Feed the Hungry."
Crisis Vol. 81, May, 1974, pp. 161-162.

Rada, E.L.
"Medicating the Food Stamp Program." American Journal of Public Health Vol. 64, May, 1974, pp. 447-480.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service.
Impact of the expanded food and nutrition education program on low-income families: an in depth analysis. Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, iii, 73 pp.

Washbon, M.
"Buying Steak With Food Stamps?" (effects of societal conditioning on food choices of shoppers using food stamps; emphasis on meat and convenience foods). Human Ecology Forum Vol. 5, Spring 1975, pp. 12-15.

## 9. SOURCEBOOKS AND ONGOING SOURCES OF INFORMATION

To continue the search for more reading material or to update this bibliographic information, the researcher's attention is especially drawn to the following indexes, journals, and reference works:

Congressional Information Service (and CIS Highlights)
Congressional Quarterly
Dissertations Abstracts
The Federal Register
Human Resources Abstracts (formerly, Poverty and Human Resources Abstracts)
Miscellaneous newspaper indexes: The National Observer, The Wall Street Journal, The San Francisco Chronicle, The Christian Science Monitor, etc.)
Monthly Catalog (U.S. Government Printing Office)
The National Journal
The New York Times Index
The Newspaper Index: The Washington Post, The Los Angeles Times, The New Orleans Times Picayune, The Chicago Tribune
Public Affairs Information Service Bulletin
The Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature
Social Sciences Citation Index
Social Sciences Index (formerly, Social Sciences and Humanities Index)
Statistical Abstract of the United States

To locate books on the topic in a Library of Congress-arranged library, it would be well to check the subject headings 'Food relief' and 'Food relief, American' as well as 'Food aid program' or 'Food stamp plan' if the latter two headings are used in that particular card catalog system.

### Sourcebooks

Feltner, Richard L.
Statement by Richard L. Feltner, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C., November 19, 1975. Washington, D.C., U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1975. 211 pp. tables, charts, graphs.
This is one of the most comprehensive surveys of the issues and facts about the entire Food Stamp program and the problems behind its management. It is abundantly illustrated with clearly laid out diagrmas, charts, and graphs which provide statistical accounts.

MacDonald, Maurice
Food, Stamps, and Income Maintenance. New York, Academic Press, 1977. (Forthcoming) Poverty Policy Analysis series. (about 200 pages)

U.S. Congress. House. (94th Congress, 2nd Session)
Food Stamp Act of 1976: Report together with Supplemental Views, Dissenting Views and including the Congressional Budget Office Estimates on H.R. 13613, a bill to assure low-income households the opportunity to attain adequate levels of nutrition by increasing their purchasing

power, to strengthen the food sector of the economy, and for other purposes. (Sept. 1, 1976. . . ordered to be printed.) Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office. 1976, iii, 868 p.

This is an excellent compendium tracing the history of the food stamp system, the continuing bureaucratic and administrative problems, the need for more legislation, and the issues behind the endless debate and conflict over the validity of the program's existence. As a separate appendix, the regulations for the program, as of July 2, 1976, are given on pp. 753-868. The work is copiously supported by frequent statistical tables, none of which should be indecipherable to a nonstatistician.

Extracted from the Contents: Myths and realities of the food stamp program, pp. 19-39. A history of the origins of the food stamp program, pp. 390-495. Section-by-section analyses, pp. 495-505. (Includes the "Food Stamp Act of 1976"), Changes in existing law, pp. 589-607.

## Ongoing Sources of Information

The Center on Social Welfare Policy and Law
Suite 701
95 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10017

The Community Nutrition Institute
(Publishing CNI Weekly Report)
2029 K St. N. W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

The Food Research and Action Center (new address as of 1976)
2011 I Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Phone: (202) 452-8250

This is the principal source of information on food stamp rights and advocacy.

A typical publication of interest here is "Outreach Regulations" which was published in July, 1975.

"A Guide to the Food Stamp Program" is also recommended. One revised edition was published in 1974.

The National Welfare Rights Organization
1419 "H" Street, N. W.
Washington, D.C.
Phone: (202) 347-7727

The Socioeconomic Newsletter
Published by:
The Institute for Socioeconomic Studies
Airport Road
White Plains, New York 10604

A recent issue contained:

"Pace University Joins Institute," Socioeconomic Newsletter, Vol. I, No. 3, July 1976, p. 2.

The study is being headed by Bette Fishbein. Interviewed will be 250 food stamp recipients, bankers who sell the stamps , and grocers who cash them. Some of the questions to be answered include:

Are the users regular utilizers or just temporary?; How do the recipients feel about using them?; What is the income and size of the family unit?

Also, in the same issue:
"Beall Seeks Income Plan." (p. 3)

"Sen. J. Glenn Beall, R-Md., proposed this month that the federal food stamp. Aid to Families with Dependent Children and other welfare programs be replaced with an income maintenance plan establishing a guaranteed minimum income."

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Food and Nutrition Service.
Food and nutrition programs: annual statistical review, FY- 1972. Washington, D.C., U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, February 1974. 156 p. tables, charts. (FNS-117)

Facts about state distribution of family food programs and child nutrition are presented in tabular form, statistically.

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Food and Nutrition Service.
Food Stamp Program: Statistical Summary of Operation (monthly).

Other

Editorials on File, published yearly, can provide a number of interesting leads as to the current of opinion in a given area as to the desirability of a program of food stamps.

In 1975, for instance, the following citations were relevant:

The Plain Dealer, Cleveland, Ohio, February 4, 1975 (editorial page)
The Lincoln Star, Lincoln, Nebraska, February 5, 1975 (editorial page)
The Houston Post, Houston, Texas, February 2, 1975: "Congress Rejects Ford's Proposal to Increase Cost of Food Stamps."
Boston Herald American, Boston, Mass., October 24, 1975: "Ford Seeks Food Stamp Curbs to Save 1.2 Billion Annually."

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